NOTE XXIX.

THREE NEW SPECIES OF SUMATRAN LONGICORN COLEOPTERA FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE SUMATRA-EXPEDITION.

DESCRIBED BY

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1. *Aegosoma bicoloripes*, sp. n. ♀.

A very distinct species, easily recognizable by its bicoloured legs (yellow and pitchy) and by the rough sculpture of the elytra (very uniformly granulated over the whole surface).

Length 33 mm., that of the antennae 30 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 8 mm. — Covered with a pale golden-yellow dust-like pubescence; on the upper lip and metasternum the pubescence is longer and, on the latter, sericeous; the second and following joints of the antennae and the tarsi are almost naked.

The head, the hind part of the antennae (the fore side of the extreme apex of the 3rd and following joints inclusive), the prothorax, the edges of the elytra, the hind part of the femora, the knees, the inner half of the tibiae and the posterior half of the ventral segments dark brown or pitchy; the fore side of the antennae and the tarsi bright chestnut-brown; the elytra, the metasternum, the foreside of the femora and the basal half of the ventral

segments testaceous-brown; the outer half of the tibiae yellow.

The head with a median smooth line, extending from the basal margin of the clypeus up to the prothorax; the lateral lobes of the clypeus, the space between the antennae and between the upper lobes of the eyes covered with small warts; moreover a few similar warts may be observed behind the upper lobes of the eyes and on the under surface of the head. The mandibles, with the exception of the smooth and glossy tips and inner edge, coarsely sculptured. The eyes strongly emarginated, less prominent than in *Aeg. marginale* Fabr. and their upper lobes narrower. The scape of the antennae without gloss, but covered with small glossy warts; the 3rd-6th joints subshining, irregularly covered with punctures, which now and then are confluent and leave smooth spaces between them; the 7th and following joints opaque in consequence of a very dense and fine punctuation; the 3rd joint twice as long as the 4th; the 4th-7th gradually decreasing in length, the four apical ones about equal in length to one another, strongly depressed, slightly dilated, and sharply edged anteriorly and posteriorly; the last joint has a somewhat elongate ovate shape and is obtusely rounded at the apex.

The prothorax slightly transverse and narrowed towards the front margin; the sides trisinuate, the basal margin bisinuate and strongly upturned; the disk with an indistinct, median longitudinal line, and, on the anterior half, with some small black warts; a tooth-like protruding fold may be observed at the sides just behind the anterior margin. The scutellum triangular, with curvilinear sides and a trace of a longitudinal median line.

The elytra slightly constricted behind the shoulders, further on slightly enlarged, and again although inconspicuously constricted a little before the apex, which is broadly rounded exteriorly and sharply spined at the suture. They are uniformly covered with naked warts, which are somewhat larger and of a darker colour on the costae, especially on the basal portion of the inner one.

The metasternum (which is provided with a smooth impressed median line), the ventral segments, the fore side of the femora and the inner half of the tibiae covered with a fine but extremely dense punctuation, that on the hind part of the femora, outer half of the tibiae and on the tarsi is very sparse.

The legs are slender and compressed.

The described specimen was captured by Mr. A. L. van Hasselt in May 1878 in the District of Rawas.

2. *Callichroma* (an n. g.) *testaceipennis*, sp. n. ♂.

This insect appears to be allied to *Aromia* as well as to *Callichroma*. It has the inter-antennary ridge and the mandibles shaped as in *Aromia* but the general appearance of *Callichroma*. From both genera it differs by its stout and shorter antennae (extending only a little beyond the apex of the elytra in the male), by its strongly compressed and more elongate posterior metatarsus (almost as long as the following joints taken together) etc. As however the genera of the Callichrominae are as yet only very unsatisfactorily defined, I hesitate to augment the confusion by establishing a new genus for this species, which moreover is easy to recognize.

Length 33 mm., that of the antennae 35 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 9,5 mm. — Metallic green, with shades of cyaneous especially on the base of the antennae and on the legs; the elytra yellowish-testaceous, with (perhaps accidentally) a somewhat reddish tinge on the basal fourth, their apices narrowly bordered with dark brown; the front margin of the clypeus, the upper lip, and the tips, inner edges and under surface of the mandibles black; the fore side of the antennae beginning with the tip of the 3rd joint dull black; the hind side of the 5th and following joints with shades of blue or green which however gradually disappear towards the end of the antennae. Glabrous, with the exception of the under surface of the thorax

and abdomen, which is covered with a pale sericeous pubescence.

Head irregularly punctured, the posterior half of the under surface transversely wrinkled; the mandibles shaped as in the genus *Aromia* but stouter and more strongly curved; their tips, inner edges and under surface smooth, very glossy; the antennae a little longer than the body, stout; the antennary tubers pointed at the top, separated by a deep emargination, which shows at its bottom a narrow but deep groove ending on the face in a smooth transverse deep impression, and prolonged backwards as an impressed line which is interrupted on the middle of the vertex; in the emargination of the eyes the head is deeply excavated; the three basal joints of the antennae finely punctured; the scape about as long as the 3rd joint with a deep and well defined smooth excavation on the under surface, the 3rd joint not quite $1^1/_2$ as long as the 4th, longitudinally furrowed beneath; the 4th joint a little shorter than each of the three following joints (which are equal in length), as long as the 8th which is a little longer than the 9th or 10th; the apical (11th) joint a little longer than the 5th, slightly sinuated, subdivided at two-thirds of its length; the fore side of the 5th-10th joints more or less prolonged at the tip.

The prothorax very irregularly punctured, about as long as broad at the base, armed with a pointed triangular tubercle on the middle of the sides, the anterior margin bent forward in the middle, the posterior margin straight; the disk raised, with two faint curved elevations: ( ); the punctuation between these elevations very dense. The scutellum of a triangular shape, smooth, impunctate, with a longitudinal median line; it is impressed with upturned sides.

The elytra at the base much broader than the thorax, regularly narrowed towards the end. They are opaque in consequence of a very dense and fine sculpture, each of them provided with three narrow slightly raised costae,

and somewhat obliquely rounded at the apex. The shoulders are broadly rounded, not at all produced which gives them the appearance of being placed a little backwards.

The pro- and mesosternum rounded, not tuberculated. The femora and tibiae, with the exception of the slightly curved tibiae of the forelegs compressed, the apical half of the anterior and intermediate femora swollen; the posterior femora slightly curved, extending to the apex of the elytra; the strongly compressed posterior tibiae a little shorter than the femora, straight; the posterior metatarsus strongly compressed, almost as long as the following joints taken together. The femora strongly punctured, on the tibiae the punctuation is finer. Six ventral segments; the first large, the 5th and 6th slightly emarginated posteriorly.

The metasternum (which is provided with a slightly raised line at the botton of a longitudinal median impression) and the ventral segments densely covered with a fine punctuation.

Captured by Mr. A. L. van Hasselt in June 1878 in the Highlands of Palembang on the road between Rawas and Lebong.

3. *Monohammus Versteegii*, sp. n. ♂.

Length 31 mm., that of the antennae 100 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 5 mm. — Black, clothed all over with a very dense bluish-white tomentum, which hides the sculpture but leaves some smooth dots on the prothorax, elytra and metasternum. On the antennae, which are ciliated on the under surface with black hairs, the white tomentum is gradually replaced by a black one, beginning with the apical third of the 3rd joint. Moreover a black pubescence may be observed on the under surface of the tarsi and anterior tibiae, and on the apical third of the intermediate and posterior tibiae, both inside and outside.

On the prothorax the lateral spines, an ovate small spot on the middle of the disk, two round dots a little inwardly

from the base of the spines, and a few small points are naked. On the elytra a few similar dots are present along the suture and lateral margins; along the suture they are placed in a single longitudinal row, along the lateral margins however in *two alternating* longitudinal rows. On the under surface three pairs of naked dots may be observed: the first on the sides of the prosternum, the second in the anterior external angles of the metathoracical episterni, the third on the middle of the lateral margins of the metasternum; moreover the metasternum shows a naked longitudinal impressed line on the middle.

The face transverse, the lower lobes of the eyes a little higher than broad, the front triangularly emarginated between the antennary tubers; a fine naked line from the middle of the anterior margin of the clypeus ending a little before the anterior margin of the prothorax. The scape of the antennae sub-cilindrical, as long as two thirds of the length of the 3rd joint, the cicatrix sharply defined and closed; the 4th joint a little shorter than the 3rd; the 5th-10th almost inconspicuously increasing in length, the apical (11th) joint a little more than twice the length of the 10th, slightly curved near the apex.

The prothorax a little broader than long, with a widely interrupted transverse linear groove a little behind the front margin, another curved faint one a little more backwards, and two narrow ones before the basal margin; the latter as well as the basal grooves slightly bisinuate; the lateral spines are strong and acute and obliquely directed upwards. The scutellum triangular, broadly rounded at the tip.

The elytra at the base much broader than the prothorax, the shoulders and apices rounded.

The pro- and mesosternum rounded, neither produced nor tuberculated.

The described specimen was captured on Mount Barisan (± 2000 feet) in the District of Singkarah [1]).

1) The female sex of this species is represented in the entomological col-

I have named this species after Mr. W. F. Versteeg one of the Members of the Committee for the Scientific Sumatra-Expedition.

Leyden Museum, May 1881.

lections of the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam by a specimen which is labelled: „Monohammus nov. spec., Himalaya". It is broader than the male, has shorter antennae which are almost destitute of ciliae, whereas the naked dots are somewhat larger and a little more numerous on the elytra.